



REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
KARAULI STATE  
FOR  
1905-06

*Covering a period from the 1st April 1905 to the 31st October 1906.*



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# Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the year 1905-06.

Covering a period from the 1st April 1905 to the  
31st October 1906.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*The State covers an area of 1,242 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1901, numbers 1,56,786; the gross revenue (based on an average of past five years) of the State is Rs. 5,50,000; the State pays no tribute to Government or to any State.*

The present Chief, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the Gaddi on the 14th August 1886, by adoption. H. H. the Maharajah has married six wives, of whom four are living, but has no issue nor has he adopted any son. He is recognized as the head of the Jadon Rajputs, and is a lineal descendant of the Shri Krishna, the mythical god of Brij (Muttra).

2. The most notable event of the year was the Famine which resulted from the failure of Kharif harvest of 1905, and which proved extremely disastrous. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bharatpur early in September 1905, and held a conference with a view to effective measures being adopted to meet the situation in Karauli.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, visited the State on the 21st September 1905, and advised the Durbar as to the measures to be adopted to improve the financial condition of the State.

Early in November 1905, Mr. Judd, State Engineer, Bharatpur, was deputed to Karauli to start certain relief works in the State.

The Durbar are extremely thankful to the Government of India for their great liberality in placing temporarily, free of charge, the services of Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., as Political Officer of the State. He arrived in Karauli on the 20th November 1905, and ably conducted the famine relief operations to the close.

The services of Mr. A. W. Dady, Assistant Engineer, Burma, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the State. He was appointed State Engineer on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, and was allowed necessary

Notabl  
events

establishment with a view to carry on the relief works under the general supervision of the Political Officer.

In December 1905, Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., I.C.S., Famine Commissioner, Rajputana, and Major L. Impey, I.A., his successor, paid a visit to Karauli with a view to advise the Durbar in connection with the famine operations, and inspected certain localities affected by famine.

In the same month, Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, also visited the State, inspected certain Irrigation Projects, and advised the Durbar as to the best project to be undertaken.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Karauli on the 4th February 1906, discussed several matters of importance, and gave valuable advice to the Durbar in matters financial, as well as those relating to relief operations in the State.

Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, Consulting Engineer, came to Karauli on the 13th February 1906, and inspected the Nidar Tank Project.

Major Drake-Brockman paid two visits to Karauli, first on the 27th February 1906, for his annual inspection, when he also inspected the District Dispensaries of Sapotra and Machilpur, and secondly on the 25th July 1906, when cholera had broken out in the city in epidemic form.

Major L. Impey, I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, visited Karauli on the 24th April 1906 for a week, and inspected certain Relief operations, the Poor-house and Irrigation Works in progress in the District. He discussed several matters of importance and gave valuable advice in the matter of improving the embarrassed condition of the State.

3. Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, I. A., held charge of the office of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, from April to the middle of August 1905, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, C.I.E., who remained in temporary charge of the Political Agency till end of October 1905. Colonel R. H. Jennings, R. E., C. S. I., Resident, was then appointed in charge of the Agency and was succeeded by Colonel J. R. C. Colvin, I.A., on the 19th February 1906. On the latter proceeding on furlough, Major L. Impey, I.A., assumed charge of the Political Agency on the 17th April 1906.

Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmukand Das, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur, on furlough, was deputed to proceed to Karauli to take charge of the finances of the State for a period not exceeding six months. He arrived on the 12th April and assumed charge of his office as Revenue and Financial Member of Council on the 14th April 1906. At the instance of His Highness the Maharajah, the term of his office has since been extended to a further period of three years.

Kanwar Dhian Pal Singh, B.A., Chief Member of Council, tendered his resignation and left Karauli on the 15th April 1906.

Changes  
in the person-  
nel of the  
administra-  
tion.

4. The State Council was reconstituted in April 1906, and is composed of the following two members :—

Constitu-  
tion of  
Council.

(1) Revenue and Financial Member, Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmukand Das, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur.

(2) Home Member, Rao Saheb Babu Bholanath Chatterji.

Appendix No. I gives the names of High Officials in the State.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5. For purposes of Revenue Administration, the State is divided into five Tahsils, viz. :—

Revenue  
Administra-  
tion.

- (1) Hazur Tahsil.
- (2) Machilpur „
- (3) Mandrail „
- (4) Utgir „
- (5) Jirota „ (since transferred to Sapotra).

There has never been a regular Revenue Settlement in the State. In 1882 a Summary Settlement was made for four years and the Jama was fixed at Rs. 2,69,313 per annum. Fresh Summary Settlements were again undertaken with the following results :—

In 1886 A. D.	...	...	Rs. 2,85,214 per annum.
„ 1899 A. D.	...	...	„ 3,13,273 „

N.B.—Jagirs worth Rs. 29,355 were, shortly after this assessment, granted by the State.

In 1903 A. D.	...	...	Rs. 2,87,441 per annum.
---------------	-----	-----	-------------------------

The assessments made from time to time were generally heavy and not evenly distributed, and the ryots could not pay the demands easily. The result was that large outstanding balances accrued, and that a number of villages were either partially or wholly depopulated.

In 1896 A.D., an attempt was made to make a plane table Survey. Boundary and Field maps were accordingly prepared. Field Maps (Shajras) were not, however, compared with Field Registers (Khasras), and the village areas were not totalled and checked. The entries, as regards proprietary and tenancy holdings, are entirely unreliable and incomplete, and the Survey records have not been attested. It is under contemplation to carry out a regular Revenue Settlement of the State as early as practicable.

The Tahsil and Patwari Establishments are far too inadequate and low paid, and, therefore, inefficient ; and steps are being taken to revise and strengthen them at an early date.



Owing to the distress and famine which prevailed during the greater portion of the period under report, and the consequent emigration and loss of agriculturists and their cattle, no waste land was brought under cultivation; on the other hand, a large area of cultivated land remained waste.

Appendix XX gives the agricultural stock in the State.

Boundary.

6. No cases of Boundary disputes were either pending or settled during the period under report.

Taccavi.

7. Liberal Taccavi advances, to the extent of Rs. 47,266 as detailed below, were made to the agriculturists :—

1.	For purchase of bullocks	...	...	Rs.	1,800
2.	„ Seed grain	...	...	„	43,827
3.	„ Wells	...	...	„	1,639
Total					<u>47,266</u>

A further sum of Rs. 2,872 was expended by the State on the improvement of wells, not as Taccavi, but on the consideration of realizing increased profits on the land thus improved.

The practice hitherto obtaining in the State was to sink or deepen wells when absolutely necessary on its own account after extracting a promise from the agriculturists, whose land was to be improved, to pay a profit at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent. on the outlay, whether the wells thus sunk or deepened gave a sufficient supply of water or not. This has proved ruinous to the agriculturists. The practice has now been entirely put a stop to and the agriculturists are being induced to obtain Taccavi advances which will be granted freely. The rate of interest on Taccavi advances was Rs. 24 per cent. per annum, it has now been reduced to Rs. 12 per cent. per annum, and a further reduction in the rate of interest is under contemplation.

At the instance of Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., a grant of Rs. 30,000 was generously made from the Indian Famine Trust Fund for distribution to impoverished cultivators to enable them to purchase cattle and seed grain, and it is satisfactory to note that 1,025 plough bullocks have been purchased by means thereof.

Collections.

8. The total collections on account of Land Revenue during the period under report amounted to Rs 2,01,021 as detailed below :—

During the year ending 30th April 1906	...	Rs.	91,210
„ half-year „ 31st October 1906	...	„	1,09,811
Total			<u>2,01,021</u>

The total amount budgetted for on account of the Land Revenue during the year ended 30th April 1906 was Rs. 3,23,069. Owing, however, to the prevalence of famine, a sum of Rs. 91,210, or nearly 4½ annas in the rupee was collected, and the balance of Rs. 2,31,859, or 11½ annas in the rupee had to be suspended.

## 9. The outstanding arrears of Land Revenue to end of Sambat

Arrears.

				Rs.	a.	p.	1961 (1904-05) amounted to
1.	Hazur	Tahsil	...	19,473	10	9	Rs. 1,33,357 as detailed in the
2.	Jirota	"	...	1,478	8	6	margin. To this may be added
3.	Machilpur	"	...	20,747	12	6	a sum of Rs. 2,32,548 sus-
4.	Mandrail	"	...	49,193	13	3	pended during the period under
5.	Utgir	"	...	42,463	8	3	
Total				1,33,357	5	3	

report, making a total of Rs. 3,65,905.

It will be impossible to recover the whole of this amount from the cultivators, a greater portion of which will have to be remitted as soon as the regular Revenue Settlement operations, which will shortly be undertaken, are completed, and easy instalments will be determined for the recovery of the balance.

## CHAPTER III.

## PROTECTION.

10. In 1881-82, a simple Code of Criminal and Revenue laws, based on these in force in Jhallawar, was introduced. The Criminal and Civil laws are adopted from the British Codes, but virtually the spirit and principles of the laws in force in British India are followed and acted upon in the Judicial Courts. Besides the codified law of revenue in the State, various circulars and standing orders are, from time to time, passed by the State Council to meet local exigencies.

Legislation.

Appendix II gives the detail of the laws in force in this State.

11. The State Forces are divided into Regular and Irregular Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Military.

Owing to the embarrassed condition of the State finances, large reductions had to be carried out in May last, and the strength of the Force was fixed as under, with the following results:—

STRENGTH AND COST BEFORE REORGANIZATION.			STRENGTH AND COST AFTER REORGANIZATION.		REDUCTION IN NO. AND SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURE EFFECTED.	
Description.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Regulars—						
(a) Cavalry, 2 Regiments ...	157	24,318	126	19,071	31	5,247
(b) Infantry with Band.	346	17,092	260	13,252	86	3,840
(c) Field Artillery ...	32	1,647	25	1,293	7	354
Total ...	535	43,057	411	33,616	124	9,441
2. Irregulars, including Fort Garrison ...	1,433	87,213	828	51,293	605	35,920
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,968	1,30,270	1,239	84,909	729	45,361

It will be seen that the total reduction in the Army, both Regulars and Irregulars, came to 729 men, thereby causing an annual saving of a little over Rs. 45,000. Of the men reduced, 115 men, at an annual cost of Rs. 5,500, were transferred to the Police to increase the efficiency of that Force. The net savings, therefore, amounted to close upon Rs. 39,500.

It was apprehended that the large reductions proposed in the Army might possibly lead to active disturbance. With a view, therefore, to allay the feelings of discontent and obviating hardship, and possibly active disturbance, the following points were kept in view at the time of carrying out general reductions :—

- (a) A maximum total of each regiment or Bera was determined with due regard to the efficiency of the service.
- (b) All men whose age exceeded 55 years, or of more than 25 years' service, were allowed adequate pension for their subsistence.
- (c) Arrangement was made to allot land not exceeding five bighas to such of the Rajput servants who desired it either in lieu of pension, or in case of being discharged without pension, not as a free grant but for cultivation, on payment of half the usual rent for a period not exceeding five years. The land would at the expiry of the period be assessed according to revenue rates unless, of course, His Highness might wish to exact service from the holders of such land, in which case some concession might be allowed at the time of the Revenue Settlement.
- (d) Minors already appointed in the Force, and who had substitutes working for them, were allowed Re. 1 per mensem till such time only as they reached the age of 18 years; the substitutes being discharged at once.
- (e) Men between the ages of 50 and 55 years were retained in addition to the total fixed to complete their period of service, and to be retired at the age of 55 years on pension.
- (f) Rajputs, if otherwise fit, were not discharged as far as possible, but retained in their posts in preference to others.

It is gratifying to note that the above considerations served, to a great extent, to allay the feelings of discontent, and that no great hardship was actually felt. As vacancies occurred, the discharged men were given preference over new men and appointed to the vacant posts, and thus there are now very few men left who have not, one way or the other, been provided with means of subsistence. The remaining few men will also, in a very short period, be suitably provided for.

Arms.

12. The Infantry is armed with muskets and bayonets, and the Cavalry with swords and muskets. They are stationed at the capital and are employed to keep watch and ward. The Dils are stationed at the

several forts and castles in the State, to keep peace and order in the country.

Appendix No. III shows the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the State.

13. The Judicial officer has the charge of the Police Administration of the State. The cost charged to the Police before the reorganization was Rs. 6,800 a year. This did not, however, represent the total expenditure incurred under this head, as the Army supplied 272 men to guard the various road-side outposts, and to perform Police duties in many other ways. It was, however, noticed that the men who received their pay from the Army did not discharge the duties imposed on them by the Police efficiently. With a view to ensure efficiency, it was thought expedient to transfer 115 young and strong men, fit for Police duty, from the Army to the Police, and add four officers and two clerks to the existing Police Force.

Police.

The following statement gives the actual number of men, with cost in the Police Force before the reorganization, both from the department itself and the Army, as compared with the present sanctioned scale with cost :—

BEFORE THE REORGANIZATION.				AFTER THE REORGANIZATION.				
Designation.	Num-ber.	Amount.		Designation.	Num-ber.	Monthly Pay.	Annual Cost.	
		Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1. Officers ... ..	10	2,487		1. Inspector of Police ...	1	25 0 0	300	
				2. Sub-Inspectors ...	3	45 0 0	540	
2. Clerks ... ..	7	864		3. City Kotwal ...	1	35 0 0	420	
				4. Thanedars ..	7	140 0 0	1,680	
3. { Police Sepoys 85. Tahsil " 5. Dils from Military } ...	362	17,110		5. Police Line Officer ...	1	15 0 0	180	
				6. Clerks ... ..	9	85 0 0	1,020	
4. Contingencies ... ..	...	174		7. Jamadar ..	1	5 0 0	60	
				8. Constables, City Police ...	25	100 0 0	1,200	
				9. " for Thanas ...	70	280 0 0	3,360	
				10. " " Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	20	80 0 0	960	
				11. " " Police Chauki..	78	312 0 0	3,744	
				12. Menials ... ..	..	14 0 0	168	
				13. Contingencies ... ..	...	30 10 8	368	
Total ... ..	379	20,635		Total ... ..	216	1,166 10 8	14,000	

By the reorganization the number of worthless men has been much reduced while, on the other hand the efficiency of the service has considerably been improved. Arrangement has also been made to supply the Force with uniform, and a sum, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, will be expended annually from the savings of the Police allotment, for providing the men with uniform of approved pattern.

The Police Constables are generally equipped with *luthis*, but they usually keep their own swords and guns.

The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 72·4, and that to area 1 to 5·75 square miles.

Appendices Nos. V, VI and VII show the working of the Police.

Village  
Chowkidars.

14. There is no regular Village Police. In most of the big villages, the Balais, who are usually of Chamar caste, serve as Chowkidars. They are further bound to report the occurrence of any crime, the prevalence of an epidemic disease, and other important matters to the Thana, or the nearest Chowki. They receive no fixed pay, but have free holdings or receive certain perquisites from the village, in lieu of which they perform such duties.

Finger  
Impressions.

15. The finger impressions of eighty-three criminals undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification, and supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, during the period under report.

Courts of  
Justice.

16. The Judicial machinery of the State consists of—

- (1) Five Tahsildars who exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class in Criminal cases, and are empowered to decide Civil Suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under.
- (2) The Court of the Judicial officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate, as also those of a District Judge. It hears appeals from the orders of the Tahsildars, and is authorised to hear Civil Suits of any value.
- (3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear Civil and Criminal Appeals from the orders of the Judicial officer in the manner described below:—

(a) *Civil Appeals*.—All appeals of money suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject, of course, to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council; but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full Council for decision.

All appeals of suits involving landed property, or any interest in land, or of suits in which the question of right or custom is involved, are decided in full Council.

(b) *Criminal Appeals*.—All Criminal Appeals in which the sentence of an imprisonment for two years or under, and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed, are subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council; but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit, as also all Sessions cases, are heard and disposed of by the full Council.

The decision of the full Council, in all cases, is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah.

His Highness the Maharajah has power of life and death.

17. It is satisfactory to note that, on the whole, offences against the human body showed a slight falling off during the year ended on 31st March 1906, as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 285 and 298 respectively; while the offences against property rose from 228 to 344, the prevailing drought being responsible for the increase, particularly of thefts and highway robberies, which rose from 97 to 218 and from 2 to 8 respectively. The number of dacoities was 2, against nil in the year before.

Criminal  
Justice.

During the half-year ending the 31st October 1906, the number of offences tried was as follows :—

1. Offences against human body.—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	2	
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	1	
Suicide	...	...	...	...	12	
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	12	
Simple	..	...	...	...	82	
					—	109

2. Offences against property.—

Theft	...	...	...	...	144	
Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	5	
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	150

3. Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	294
					TOTAL	553

Eight hundred and forty-one offences were committed during the year ended 31st March 1906, which, with 13 cases pending disposal at the close of the last year, gave a total of 854 cases for disposal, against 752 of the year before. Eight hundred and thirty-three cases against 739 of the last year were disposed of during the year, leaving 21 cases pending at the close of the year. This balance, together with 553 cases instituted during the half-year ending 31st October 1906, made up a total of 574; of these, 560 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the period under report.

Eight hundred and twenty-five persons were arrested during the year ended on 31st March 1906, out of whom 475 were convicted and 339 were acquitted or discharged, leaving 11 awaiting trial at the close of the year. Five hundred and nine persons were arrested during the half-year ending 31st October 1906, of whom 305 were convicted, 191 were acquitted or discharged, 3 were surrendered to other States and 2 were confined in the Lunatic Asylum, leaving 19 awaiting trial at the close of the period under report.

The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishment awarded :—

KIND OF PUNISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.	
	During the year 1905-06.	During the half year ended 31st October 1906.
(a) Simple Imprisonment ...	4	3
Rigorous „ ...	133	89
Imprisonment with fine ...	21	13
„ for life ...	1	...
Total ...	159	105
(b) Fine only ...	283	179
Stripes ...	33	21
Total ...	316	200
GRAND TOTAL ...	475	305

The sentences under (a) in the last paragraph, classified according to terms of imprisonment, are as below :—

	During the year 1905-06.	During the half year ending 31st October 1906.
Under 1 month ...	21	13
From 1 to 2 months ...	52	28
„ 2 „ 3 „ ...	7	8
„ 3 „ 6 „ ...	22	33
„ 6 „ 12 „ ...	31	11
„ 1 „ 2 years ...	13	10
„ 2 „ 3 „ ...	9	2
„ 3 „ 5 „ ...	3	...
Over 5 years ...	...	...
Life imprisonment ...	1	...
Capital punishment ...	...	...
Total ...	159	105

Details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Court are given in Appendix VIII.

Appendix No. IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the period under report.

#### Civil Work.

18. The number of Civil Suits instituted during the period under report in the several Courts was 241, while that remaining from last year was 2, making a total of 243; of these 222 were disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the close of the period. Of the 222 disposed of, 202 related to money and 20 to immoveable property.

The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 21,925-8-6, and that of disposal to Rs. 18,557-9-3.

The year began with six applications for execution of decrees, and 200 were filed during the period, making a total of 206 cases; of these, 193 cases were disposed of, leaving 13 cases pending at the close of the period.

The value of cases filed, including that of cases remaining from the previous year, was Rs. 26,311-0-6; while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 23,607-1-6.

Appendices Nos. X, XI, and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

19. There has been no change as regards the extradition rules between this and the adjoining States. Extradition.

Sixty offenders were demanded by this State, of whom 25 were surrendered during the period under report as detailed below:—

From Jaipur	...	...	...	13
„ Bharatpur	...	...	...	7
„ Dholpur	...	...	...	5
			Total	25

Out of the 102 criminals demanded by other States, 54 only were extradited, as per detail given below:—

To Jaipur	...	...	...	44
„ Bharatpur	...	...	...	2
„ Dholpur	...	...	...	8
			Total	54

20. There is only one Jail at Karauli, situated in the City. Prison.  
The buildings are open and healthy, and sufficient for present requirements; there is a small factory and a Litho Press in the Jail.

The number of prisoners, at the commencement of the period under report, was 35, and 399 were admitted. Of the total 434, 333 were released after the completion of their respective terms of imprisonment, leaving 101 at the close of the period.

The health of the prisoners throughout the period is reported to have been generally satisfactory, with the exception of a few occasional season ailments like malarious fever, &c.

With a few exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners generally remained satisfactory.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the up-keep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including press and factory, aggregated to Rs. 8,137-3-9.

Appendix No. XIII shows the number of persons confined in the Jail.



Registration.

21. The following documents were registered :—

(1) Mortgage-deeds	...	...	17
(2) Sale-deeds	...	...	54
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	<u>71</u>

The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 18,309-8, and of Registration fees to Rs. 697-8.

The Judicial Officer is the Registrar, and the Tehsildars are Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs 50 only.

Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents, receipts and expenditure. on account of registration. during the period under report.

Municipa-  
lity.

22. There is only one Municipality at the capital, which continued to work satisfactorily during the period of report.

The Municipal Board consists of 1 President, 1 Vice-President and 12 members with a Secretary. The leading citizens who form the Bench of Magistrates work by rotation, and dispose of cases reported against breaches of Municipal Bye-laws.

The principal streets and lanes being paved with the beautiful red stone of the country, and the city being situated on a steep hill, the natural drainage is excellent.

Sweepers, with a small supervising staff, are engaged for sanitation and proper cleaning.

The principal source of income is the Octroi tax on grain.

The total income from all sources, including last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 14,710-8-3, while the expenditure was Rs. 12,556-0-6.

Appendix No. XVI shows the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and  
Crop.

23. The average rainfall of the State for the year ended the 31st March 1906 was 7 inches 67 cents., against 32.52 of the previous year, showing a deficiency of 24 inches and 85 cents.

The serious failure of the monsoon caused practically a total loss of Kharif harvest, on which the people of this State largely depend. Of the five tehsils in the State, the harvest may be said to have totally failed in all except Jirota, where the rainfall was favourably distributed, and that received in September saved the situation there.

The failure of the Kharif crop, coupled with the damage from frost to the preceding Rabi harvest, was the chief cause of famine, which proved so very disastrous. The entire failure of the fodder and grass intensified

distress from the commencement, and was keenly felt among the pastoral population of the Dang or uplands, as the flocks and herds of these people form their chief means of subsistence. They emigrated in large numbers together with their cattle, towards Malwa, but unfortunately could only save a few. It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the normal population left the State, which represents 30,000 souls. The loss amongst cattle was very heavy, and is estimated to be a little over two-thirds of the normal number. There was no rain in the winter with the exception of a few showers in February and March 1906.

Contrary to expectation, however, a very much better Rabi crop was realised. The wells held out satisfactorily and a large area of land in river-beds and on the banks of the Chambal and Banas was brought under cultivation. This tended to materially lessen the distress in April 1906, and thereafter, more especially in the low lands of Mandrail and Utgir tehsils. The average outturn of the whole year was about four and a-half annas in the rupee.

Unfortunately the monsoon of 1906 cannot be said to be favourable. It gave a meagre rain in June and July amounting, on an average, to 3 inches 90 cents, which, however, enabled the cultivators to till their soil and sow seed. A prolonged break from 1st August till the 2nd September, with the exception of scattered local showers in parts, gave cause for great anxiety, and the crop was being slowly ruined, when good rain in September, all over the State, completely saved the situation, and the crops revived in the most wonderful manner, and an almost normal Kharif harvest was reaped. Locusts appeared in large numbers in August and did some little damage in parts of the State, but with the good rainfall of early September they moved off and the crops revived wonderfully.

24. The final report on the famine of 1905-06, in this State, drawn up by Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., Political Officer, Karauli, gives a most comprehensive and detailed account of the famine. It will, therefore, suffice to give only some of the most important facts and figures in this report. Owing to the deficiency of the rainfall up to the end of August and the general failure of the Kharif harvest, it was obvious that a serious situation would be created. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited Bharatpur in September 1905, and held a conference to consider what measures should be adopted to meet the situation in Karauli. Kunwar Dhian Pal Singh, the then chief member, attended on behalf of the Karauli Durbar, and a memorandum was drawn up embodying the decisions arrived at. It was estimated that over sixteen thousand units would require relief on works daily, and that the cost of combating the famine would amount to about Rs. 5,00,000. With the State Treasury empty, it was necessary to have recourse to a loan. On the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, the Government of India shortly afterwards agreed to advance a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as a preliminary measure with the object of making a commencement. Mr. Judd, the State Engineer of Bharatpur, paid a visit to Karauli early in November to start relief

Famine.

measures in Karauli. During the short period of three days he opened two works under the Modified Contract System, consisting of a tank work at Khubnagar and improvements to the road leading to Kaila. Two of the subordinates who were brought by Mr. Judd to Karauli were placed in charge of works, and two were deputed on Survey duty. Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., was, in the meanwhile, appointed Political Officer and arrived here on the 20th November 1905. Mr. Dady, an Assistant Engineer from Burma, was appointed State Engineer on 5th December, and the necessary Subordinates and Public Works Department Establishment were soon secured. Rao Saheb Babu Bholanath Chatterji was selected and appointed Central Famine Officer, and Hafiz Asghar Ali to assist the Central Famine Officer for general touring and inspection work. Poor-houses were opened at the capital in Machilpur and Mandrail, and arrangements were made for the distribution of doles of cooked food to *purda nashin* women and other respectable persons in need of assistance in the above three towns. The measures of relief carried out during the famine consisted of :—

- (1) Departmental Relief Works, Major and Minor.
- (2) Village Works.
- (3) Gratuitous Relief in Poor-houses and by Doles.

The general organisation, supervision and control of all measures of famine relief rested with the Political Officer deputed to Karauli in charge of Famine Relief operations. The two principal officials working under him were the State Engineer and the Central Famine Officer. A committee was formed for the purpose of collecting and distributing funds for charitable purposes. A grant of Rs. 30,000 was generously made from the Indian Famine Trust Fund for distribution to impoverished cultivators to enable them to purchase cattle and seed grain. Two thousand four hundred and eleven cultivators received assistance in this way, and they expressed gratitude for the money so distributed. The total amount of loan received from the Government of India for famine purposes was Rs. 2,50,000 : of this, a sum of Rs. 2,33,585-14-7 was expended on Famine Works and the balance was transferred to the State for completion of the Madanpur tank, which was started during the famine. The public health during the famine period, both in the city of Karauli and in the district, remained, on the whole, uniformly good, until cholera broke out at the very end on July the 26th. The total number of seizures in Karauli city amounted to 484, and the total number of deaths 298. Remedial measures were adopted, including liberal applications of permanganate of potash, to all sources of drinking water supply.

The following is a list of some of the important works undertaken during famine :—

#### A.—HAZUR TEHSIL.

- (1) *Kaila Road*.—This road is fifteen miles and two furlongs from Karauli city to the Kaila Devi Shrine, where two large fairs are held annually.
- (2) *Hindaun Road*.—This road is the only means of communication between Karauli city and the Railway, and in

consequence there is a very heavy traffic along the road. The length of the road within the Karauli State is about nine miles. It has been re-sectioned and has received a renewal coat of kankar consolidation three inches thick. All causeways and culverts have been repaired, and the earth side berms have been widened and greatly improved.

- (3) *Vicinity Roads*.—Total length nearly five and-a-half miles, has been re-sectioned and has received a renewal coat of kankar three inches thick.
- (4) *Bund at Rudor*.—This bund dams up a deep and narrow nalla to prevent its increasing and washing away the fields about Rudor.
- (5) *Salempur Bund*.—This work consisted in earth work repairs, and was carried out on the Modified Contract System.

#### B.—MACHILPUR TEHSIL.

- (6) *Madanpur Tank*.—This is the construction of a large and useful tank at Madanpur. The available storage of supply of water is estimated at 49 million cubic feet and is capable of irrigating 490 acres of land.

The anticipated yearly return on the cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 2,160, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on estimated cost.

- (7) *Chamraola Tank*.—This work consisted of repairing an old tank above Madanpur which had fallen into disuse for want of repairs. The earthwork was renewed and a pucca masonry sluice and a masonry weir were provided.

#### C.—MANDRAIL TEHSIL.

- (8) *Rajghat Road*.—This is a new cart road constructed between Mandrail and the Chambal river in order to form a through cart communication with Sabalgarh in the Gwalior State, a route through which a considerable quantity of trade traffic passes.
- (9) *Rampura Tank*.—The repairs executed to this tank consisted of renewing the earthen dam to its original section and reconstructing the masonry weir.
- (10) *Mandrail Tank*.—This is a small bund newly made of earth work with masonry weir at one end.
- (11) *Koka Tal*.—A small new tank made of earth and provided with a masonry weir and sluice.

#### D.—UTGIR TEHSIL.

- (12) *New tank at Kaserh*.—The bund is of earth with stone pitching on its minor slope. The work could not be completed during the famine period.

The total number of units relieved under all heads on departmental and village works was 15,26,854, as detailed below :—

1. Relief works	...	...	...	...	14,01,925
2. Gratuitous Relief	...	...	...	...	1,24,929
Total					<u>15,26,854</u>

Ninety-two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine units were relieved in Poor-houses :—

					<i>Units.</i>
Men	...	...	...	...	28,606
Women	...	...	...	...	28,498
Children	...	...	...	...	35,485
Total					<u>92,589</u>

The number of *pardah nashin* women and infirm persons relieved by means of doles was 32,340 :—

Men	...	...	...	...	436
Women	...	...	...	...	27,051
Children	...	...	...	...	4,853
Total					<u>32,340</u>

The total cost of Relief Works with dependants amounted to Rs. 1,38,997-8-2 as below :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
1. Village works	...	...	...	...	20,532	10	6
2. Public Works Department works	...	...	...	...	1,18,464	13	8
Total					<u>1,38,997</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>

The subjoined table gives details of the total expenditure incurred on Famine Relief in the Karauli State during 1905-06, amounting to Rs. 2,33,585-14-7.

[TABLE.]



Wages  
and Labour.

25. With the exception of the famine period, when labourers were paid at famine wages, the ordinary wages remained steady; the local supply of labour was sufficient to meet local demand.

Prices of  
and Grain.

26. Appendix XVIII is annexed showing the prices of staple food grains, etc., for the period ending the 31st October 1907. A comparison of the figures given for these periods, viz., March 1905-06 and October 1906, clearly shows that the prices were almost normal in March 1905, that they rose considerably in March 1906, owing to the prevailing drought, and that they, with a few exceptions, fell again in October 1906, owing to good Kharif harvest.

Forests.

27. There is no trained officer in the Forest Department; it is, however, under contemplation to appoint one as soon as the services of a really good man can be secured on moderate pay.

The exact area of Forests is not known as they have never been surveyed; they may, however, be classed as:—

- (i) Preserved Forests, and
- (ii) Unpreserved Forests.

Soon after the rainy season sets in, the Preserved Forests are demarcated by flags; grazing therein is strictly prohibited and cases of trespass are severely dealt with. Grazing is freely allowed in Unpreserved Forests on payment of fees at fixed rates. There are no communications and buildings of any importance. Existing pathways, roads and buildings are kept in fairly good order. No regular account of timber and fuel felling has hitherto been maintained, but arrangements are being made to do so for the future; 18,000 maunds of fuel were cut and collected for State purposes and sale during the year ended the 30th April 1906, and 4,512 maunds during the half year ended the 31st October 1906. One thousand and seventy-two maunds of charcoal were burnt in various forests for sale and supply to various departments during the year ended the 30th April 1906, and 861 maunds during the half-year ended the 31st October 1906. The charcoal is usually burnt by *Kumhars* who supply it to the State at the rate of two and-a-half maunds to the rupee. Fodder grass grows in abundance in the Forests, but it is impossible to collect the whole quantity for the following reasons:—

- (1) The labour is scarce.
- (2) The country being very hilly and there being no cart roads to the grass-collecting stations, camels alone are generally employed in bringing it in.
- (3) The grass preserves are at a very great distance from the capital, and the cost of conveyance is, therefore, prohibitive.

The year ending the 30th April 1906, being a famine year, there was very little grass available in the Forests; in the previous year of the value of Rs. 1,150, 13,150 maunds of grass of the were collected from the Forests at a cost of Rs. 7,950 or a total of 16,822

maunds of the value of Rs. 9,100; of this, 15,150 maunds were supplied to the State Departments, and the balance, 1,672 maunds, were sold to the public.

When the State supply had been exhausted, a further supply of grass and fodder was obtained from the Sirohi State and through contractors at a cost of Rs. 13,871-7-6 as detailed below :—

	Quantity.			Rate per maund.			Cost.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Sirohi grass ...	2,283	36	14	2	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,498	9	0
2. Contractors' grass...	2,580	16	6	1	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,726	13	0
3. Pala and Toora ...	3,397	36	0	1	1	2	3,646	1	6
Total ...							13,871	7	6

Had the State managed to keep a reserve of grass in good years, it would have not only saved this large expenditure on the purchase of grass and fodder but have, on the other hand, sold the surplus at a great profit to the public, and saved the lives of several thousands of cattle in the State.

This question is engaging the serious attention of the Council, and steps are being taken to collect as much grass as possible in future years, and to keep a large reserve always in hand for such exigencies. Seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy maunds of green grass of the value of Rs. 1,787, were supplied to the State animals during the half-year ending 31st October 1906.

All the State Forests are protected from fire. No area was burnt during the period under report.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,024, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
During the year ended on the 30th April 1906 ...	3,990
„ half-year „ 31st October 1906 ...	3,034
Total ...	7,024

The expenditure was—

	Rs.
During the year ended on the 30th April 1906 ...	2,095
„ half-year „ 31st October 1906. ...	1,858
Total ..	3,953

showing a net saving to the Department of Rs. 3,071.

28. There is no very extensive branch of industry in the State, except agriculture; the chief produce of the country being Indian corn, bajra and juar; pulses mung, moth and urad, and rice. Cotton, zira and opium are also cultivated and exported.

Trade  
and Manufao  
ture.

The remote and secluded situation of the State makes it unfavourable for commercial and industrial development of high order. It is, however, hoped that the opening up of the country by new roads, the



construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway line in the neighbourhood, and the facilities afforded by the Telegraph and Post Offices, the commerce, on the whole, will show signs of increase in the near future. The chief manufactures of the country are—manufacture of gunny (tat), cloth dyeing, turning, lacquer work, hukka or kali bowls and stone work. Pewter and brass ornaments are also moulded in large quantities, which are chiefly used and worn by the poor and low caste women. The principal articles of export are cotton, opium, zira, ghee, rice, etc.; and those of import are sugar, indigo, tobacco and cloth.

Public Works.

29. The State Public Works Department was in charge of Thakur Debi Pal during the period. No works of any importance were undertaken. The usual construction of and repairs to Buildings and Roads were carried out at the following cost:—

During the year ended the 30th April 1906	...	Rs. 9,655
„ the half-year ended the 31st October 1906	„	4,755
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	... 14,410

After the close of famine works in August 1906, the services of Babu Burkatullah Khan, an Overseer employed on the Famine Works, were transferred to the State, and he was entrusted with the construction of and repairs to Irrigation Works and Roads. The Madanpur Tank, which was commenced during the famine, was continued to the close of the half-year ending the 31st October 1906, and repairs to certain Irrigation Works were carried out by him at the following cost:—

				Rs.
(a) Public Works Department Establishment	...	...	...	3,818
(b) Irrigation, Original Works	...	...	...	7,599
(c) Repairs	„	...	...	156
(d) Roads, Repairs	...	...	...	51
(e) Survey	„	...	...	60
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	11,684

The total cost of the Public Works Department during the whole period came to Rs. 26,094.

Appendix XIX shows details of expenditure on Public Works Department.

Post Office.

30. There was formerly only one Imperial Post Office in the Karauli City, the combined Telegraph Office being added subsequently. On 1st January 1905, four branch Post Offices were experimentally opened in Machilpur, Mandrail, Sapotra and Kurgaon. The first three having failed to prove self-supporting were closed one by one. The abolition of these Post Offices has caused great inconvenience to the State as well as to the Public, and the subject as to whether local Post Offices be opened, or the State guarantee to make up the deficiency occasioned to the Imperial Post, is under consideration.

Mint.

31. The State coin having much depreciated, the Karauli Durbar, with the sanction of the Government of India, decided to introduce

British currency in place of the State coin, and make the former coin the only legal tender throughout the State.

The exchange having been settled at the rate of 5 per cent., that is to say, the State accepting 100 British rupees for 105 genuine Karauli rupees, a total sum of Rs. 6,71,161-12-0 Karauli rupees was paid to the Mint Master, Bombay, in exchange for Rs. 6,39,078-9-3 British rupees received from the Government. With effect from 1st March 1906, the British rupee is a legal tender throughout the State territory, and the State mint is entirely closed except for Gold Mohurs, which do not constitute a coin of commerce and are not legal tender.

32. The abkari contract was leased for three years at Rs. 2,350 a year, and the contract for drugs at Rs. 1,350 a year. Both these contracts expire in May next, when it is hoped better terms will be secured.

Excise.

Appendix XXI shows the Excise Revenue of the State.

33. The income under this head during the year ending April 1906 was Rs. 53,811, against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 90,000, the famine being responsible for this decrease. During the half-year ending 31st October 1906, a sum of Rs. 46,000 was estimated for, but Rs. 26,249 only were actually realised. This large decrease is attributable to the following causes :—

Customs.

(1) The trade was slack during the rainy season.

(2) A considerable number of cows and she-buffaloes had died during the late famine, and consequently the production of ghee, which is largely exported, is much reduced.

(3) The royalty on stone ballast, lime, etc., due by the Railway had not been recovered during the half-year.

The number of smuggling cases remaining from the last year was 27, and 622 cases were instituted during the period, making a total of 649; of these 592 were disposed of, leaving 57 pending at the close of the period under report.

With a view to exercise strict supervision and check over the receipts of this important source of revenue, the number of chowkies has been increased, the supervising staff has been strengthened, the tariff has been revised, new rules have been framed for the guidance of the staff and for punishment of the offenders, and the department has been taken under direct management of the Council.

## CHAPTER V.

### FINANCE AND REVENUE.

34. The Financial statements for the period under report are divided into two parts :—

Finance  
and  
Revenue.

(1) From 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906, *vide* Appendix XXII A. attached.

(2) From 1st May to 31st October 1906, *vide* Appendix XXII-B. attached,—and the results are focussed in the statements given below :—

From 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906.

PARTICULARS.			Estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	..	...	...	13,668	+13,668
Ordinary Revenue	...	...	5,15,684	2,10,841	-3,04,843
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	13,750	99,577	+85,827
Total	...	...	5,29,434	3,24,086	-2,05,348
Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	4,13,706	2,45,133	-1,68,573
Extraordinary „	...	...	1,00,000	49,422	-50,578
Total	...	...	5,13,706	2,94,555	-2,19,151
CLOSING BALANCE	...	...	15,728		

From 1st May to 31st October 1906.

PARTICULARS.			Estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	...	...	20,900	29,381	+8,481
Ordinary Revenue	...	...	2,10,900	2,05,156	-5,744
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	1,97,500	2,96,251	+98,751
Deficit	...	...	27,300	...	...
Total	...	...	4,56,600	5,31,136	+74,536
Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	2,11,600	2,09,322	-2,278
Extraordinary „	...	...	2,45,000	2,55,934	+10,934
Total	...	...	4,56,600	4,65,256	+8,656
CLOSING BALANCE	...	...	...	65,880	+65,880

The most noticeable features of the Financial Administration of the period under report were :—

(a) The State Treasury was almost empty.

(b) The liabilities were increasing by means of fresh loans, due chiefly to bad administration and famine.

The receipts for the year ending 31st March 1906 were estimated at Rs. 5,29,434 ; while the actual receipts, both ordinary and extraordinary, including loans, came to Rs. 3,10,418 only. The extraordinary receipts did not, however, include famine loans, which were kept separately with the Political Officer in charge of Famine Administration, and were not brought

on to the general balances of the State Treasury. The actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,94,555 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 5,13,706, due chiefly to the fact that there was no money in the Treasury, and that the loans applied for, for administration purposes, had not been obtained. Some five months' pay was due to establishments at the close of the year, and several months' back accounts were not settled and paid.

The Financial Member was appointed about the middle of April, and a regular Budget for the next six months was then prepared. A general reduction was carried out in almost all the Departments of the State, and a scheme was prepared for the future, whereby a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees in expenditure and an increased revenue of nearly the same amount was suggested, to enable the State to repay the large debts which told so heavily on the finances of the State. It was further anticipated that the realisation of recoverable outstanding balances would bring in another 45,000 rupees a year into the Treasury for the next five years. It is gratifying to note that the results of the past six months have clearly shown that, ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> estimate of the total annual surplus of about Rs. 2,45,000 being responsibly relied on.

October 1906, as and extraordinary receipts for six months ending 31st were actually realised estimated at Rs. 4,08,400, while the actual receipts from the following causes:—

- (1) The total receipts, Rs. 4,01,605, showing an increase of Rs. 93,205. The expenditure estimated at Rs. 4,56,600, including a sum of Rs. 1,65,000
- (2) A considerable sum of Rs. 1,65,000, being the back pay of establishments for the past five months and due to a number of unadjusted accounts of the previous year.
- (3) The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,256, showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,000, mainly to the settlement of old accounts. The surplus of Rs. 1,00,000 at the close of the half year ending October 1906 was

The number of cases satisfactory to observe that all the back pay of establishments and 622 cases of these 500 cases disbursed, and the long standing accounts duly adjusted of these 500 cases half year, and that all monthly bills are now regularly disposed of within the beginning of the month succeeding that to which they

With The heads of Departments are strictly warned to submit of this in all bills for each month by the 5th of following month on pain of increased, while the account office has to pass bills and the Treasury to make the payment by the 10th of that month without fail.

The Assets of the State consist of:—

	Total.	Recoverable.
(1) Arrears of Land Revenue	Rs. 3,66,859	1,50,000
(2) Gardens ... ..	1,319	800
(3) Debts due by Relatives, Jagirdars, Zenani Deorhi, etc. ... ..	1,39,827	1,00,000
(4) Taccavi advances ... ..	24,242	24,242
(5) Miscellaneous ... ..	1,819	1,000
Total ... ..	<u>5,34,066</u>	<u>2,76,042</u>

It will be seen that out of the total Assets of Rs. 5,34,066, only Rs. 2,76,042 are considered recoverable.

The debts due by Relatives, Jagirdars, Deorhi Zenani, etc., are of long standing, and no end of efforts in the past proved of any avail towards the recovery of the same. Reasonable six-monthly instalments have now been fixed, and all these debtors have agreed to punctually pay up Rs. 24,600 a year according to the instalments fixed. In case of default, excepting in times of famine or for other natural causes, the defaulting party would at once make over to the State such of their villages as would ensure the regular payment of the instalments until such time as the debts are wholly cleared up. There are, however, two relatives, specially Kunwar Sujan Palji, His Highness' cousin, whose debts amount to Rs. 30,000, and who has no means of paying back the money; in whose case some concession will have to be made.

The instalments for the last six months have duly been paid accordingly.

The liabilities of the State are as follows:—

(1) Debts due to R. B. Seths Mulchand and Nemichand of Ajmer:—				
Principal	...	...	Rs.	3,80,000
Interest...	...	...	"	37,139
				<u>Rs. 4,17,139</u>

The interest Rs. 37,139 has been paid after the close of the period under report.

(2) Debts due to Srijī's temple:—				
Principal	...	...	Rs.	10,000
Interest...	...	...	"	250
				<u>Rs. 10,250</u>

(3) Debts due to the Government of India:—				
Principal	...	...	Rs.	5,62,000
Interest...	...	...	"	13,957
				<u>Rs. 5,75,957</u>

(4) Tosha-Khana debts with interest...	...	Rs.	35,256
Total			<u>10,39,602</u>

It is anticipated that the interest on the liabilities will be paid annually as it falls due, while the principal will be paid back by fixed instalments as below:—

In the year ending 31st October 1907	...	Rs.	1,00,000
and in the following years at the rate of ...	"		1,50,000
until the whole debt is cleared.			

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

35. There is one hospital at the Saddar and three dispensaries at Machilpur, Mandrail, and Sapotra. There is also one female dispensary in the Karauli town. The number of these institutions remained the same, i.e., five as last year.

277 "in" and <sup>44248</sup>~~4,424~~ "out"-patients were treated in all the institutions during the period under report, against 200 and 51,811 respectively in the preceding year, showing an increase of 77 "in" and a decrease of 7,563 "out"-patients.

83 major and 2,879 minor operations were performed during the period, against 108 and 3,703 respectively in previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on the medical institutions was Rs. 10,944-11-3, against Rs. 10,837-4 in the year before.

The vaccination operations are carried out under the general supervision of the Hospital Assistant, Saddar dispensary, assisted by an Inspector who supervises directly the work of the vaccinators and goes out into the district to inspect the progress of the operations.

1,669 children in all were vaccinated during the period. Of these, 1,584 cases proved successful.

Appendix No. XXIII gives details of the Medical Relief afforded in the State during the period under report.

The total number of births and deaths during the year ending the 31st March 1906 was 1,878 and 1,385 respectively, against 2,435 and 2,319 of the last year. During the half-year ending the 31st October, 1906, the total number of births and deaths was 800 and 1,988 respectively.

Cholera had broken out in epidemic form in the city on the 16th July 1906. There were altogether 484 seizures and 198 deaths.

Appendix No. XXIV shows the details of the Vital Statistics of this State.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

36. The Maharajah High School at Karauli consists of the following departments and classes, with their respective standard of teaching. Education.

(1) English department—

- (a) Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University; and
- (b) Rajputana Middle Examination of Ajmer.

(2) Sanskrit.

- (a) *Shastri* examination of the Punjab; and
- (b) *Madhyama* of the Benares College.

(3) Persian *Munshi Fazil* of the Punjab.

(4) Final examination of the United Provinces.

(5) Rajput class. Upper Primary English and Vernacular.

(6) *Patwari* class. Local *Patwari* Examination.

There is a girls' school in the Karauli city. It has 30 students on the roll against 10 in the previous year. The Lower Primary Vernacular Hindi examination is the standard of its teaching.

Five village schools located at the principal towns, within the Karauli territory, teach Hindi vernacular up to Upper Primary standard.

There are thus altogether seven schools working in the State.

The total number of pupils on the roll on the 31st October 1906 was 530, against 561 of the last year, with a daily average attendance of 317.68. Famine, cholera and malarial fever are the chief causes of the decrease in the number and attendance of the pupils in the schools.

The village schools are inspected periodically twice a year by the Inspector, who is employed as a teacher in the High School. The Primary schools send up boys for Annual Examination held by the Headmaster. During the period under report three schools only were represented.

The following is the result of public examinations held during the period under report :—

		No. sent up.	No. passed.
1. Entrance Examination	...	1	...
2. English Middle Examination	...	4	...
3. Hindi Middle	...	1	1
4. Urdu Middle	...	...	...
5. Munshi	...	1	...
6. Madhyama	...	2	2
7. Prathama	...	3	3
8. Pragna	...	2	2
9. Patwari class	...	...	...
		<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

The results of the Sanskrit examinations are very satisfactory, while that of Entrance and English Middle is bad. Taking into consideration the various high standards up to which the High School teaches, the number of teachers specially in the English branch is not only insufficient but is also inefficient, the staff mostly consisting of low-paid teachers possessing very limited knowledge. The pupils too do not seem to pay due attention to their studies in English and Mathematics. The schools require thorough reorganization, and as soon as funds permit, the question will be taken in hand at once.

The accommodation for all classes in the High School is not sufficient. The question of providing a separate building for Rajput classes is also under consideration.

Education is imparted to all and every one of the pupils free of cost. The State further awards scholarships to successful students, and bears all expenses of the students incurred in connection with public examinations, such as fees, journey expenses, &c.

Bhanwar Jasraj Pal, son of Kanwar Sujjan Pal, continues to work well at the Mayo College. All expenses connected with his education are borne by the State.

The total expenditure incurred on education during the period under report amounted to Rs. 6,304, as detailed below :—

		Rs.
1. During the year ending 30th April 1906	...	4,069
2. " " half-year ending 31st October 1906	...	2,235
Total	...	<u>6,304</u>

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

37. There is a Litho Printing Press in the State Jail. Vernacular printing is done according to the requirements of the several Departments of the State.

Press.

38. The Sheoratri Cattle Fair was held as usual for a fortnight in the month Phagan (March).

Fairs.

This is the only fair held at the capital, and is mostly visited by outside traders and men coming for the purchase and sale of cattle as well as of other articles of merchandise.

Kaila Devi Fair was held in the month of March. Pilgrims from the neighbouring States and from the districts of Agra and Muthra visit the sacred shrine of the Kaila Devi, a place about 14 miles south of the town of Karauli.

BALMOKAND DAS, C.I.E.,

DIWAN BAHADUR,

*Financial Member, State Council, Karauli.*





## APPENDICES.



## APPENDIX I.

*Names of High Officials in the Karauli State.*

Serial No.	NAME OF OFFICERS.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokund Dass, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur.	Revenue and Financial Member	12th April 1906		
2	Rao Saheb Babu Bholanath Chatterji	Home Member	Throughout	the period.	
3	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B.A.	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, Maharaja High School	"	"	
4	Munshi Mohamed Zia-ud-din Khan	Judicial Officer	"	"	
5	Lala Girdhari Lal	Revenue "	"	"	
6	Captain Ramchand Singh	Commander-in-Chief of the Karauli Forces	"	"	
7	Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh	Officer Punyarth (Charities)	"	"	
8	Khan Saheb Hafiz Asgharali	Assistant Superintendent, Settlement Department	"	"	
9	Thakur Devi Pal	In charge, Kamthana	"	"	
10	Barkatullah Khan	Overseer, in charge Public Works Department	10th July 1906.		
11	Chowdhri Ganga Prasad	Accountant	Throughout	the period.	
12	Doctor Bhawani Singh	Secretary, Municipality	"	"	
13	Lala Mangi Lal	Tehsildar, Hazur Tehsil	7th July 1906.		
14	Pandit Uttam Narain	Vakil, International Court of Vakils	Throughout	the period.	
15	Lala Misri Lal	Customs Officer	22nd Dec. 1906.		
16	Subedar Ghasi Lal	Forest "	Throughout	the year.	

## APPENDIX II.

*List of Laws in force in the Karawi State.*

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	REMARKS.
1. Code of Criminal Law and Procedure ...	Yes.	Nil.	
2. „ Civil „ „ ...	„		
3. Police Code and Circulars ...	„		
4. Revenue Laws „ ...	„		
5. Code of Municipal Law and Circulars ...	„		
6. Post Office Act ...	„		
7. Account Circulars ...	No.		
8. Excise „ ...	„		

# APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Kurauli State.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.					DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.					REMARKS.			
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	157	...	...	...	31	126	2	...	...	3	7	116	19,071	0 0
Infantry including band...	346	...	...	...	86	260	2	...	...	11	22	227	13,252	0 0
Artillery	32	...	...	...	7	25	1	56	...	...	1	24	1,293	0 0
Irregulars	1,433	...	...	...	605	828	16	...	...	...	...	...	51,293	0 0
Total	1,968	...	...	...	729	1,239	21	56	...	14	30	367	84,909	0 0

## APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police for the period from 1st April 1905 to 31st October 1906.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, Degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to Read and Write.	Number under Instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Inspector of Police ...	1	Rs. 25 per mensem.	Rs. 475	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2. Sub-Inspectors ...	3	" 15 "	" 855	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
3. City Kotwal ...	1	" 35 "	" 605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Naib " ...	1	" 15 "	" 285	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
5. Thanedar ...	7	" 20 "	" 2,660	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
6. Moharrir ...	4	" 12 "	" 912	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
7. Jamadar Police ...	1	" 15 "	" 285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Mutsaddi ...	2	" 8-8 as. "	" 323	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
9. Sepoys ( Constable ) ...	196	" 4 "	" 14,915	5	4	...	...	5	...	...	
10. Menials and Contingencies ...	...	" 41-9-10 pies. "	" 741-10-8								
TOTAL ...	216	.....	Rs. 22,116-10-8	5	4	...	1	5	18	...	

# APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karauli State during the period from April 1905 to 31st October 1906 .

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (cols. 4 & 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KARAUJI STATE.	66	190	163	492	163	492	85	328	78	164	52.14	66.66	52.14	66.66	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{	...	141	3.6	306	3.6	306	2.6	226	80	80	73.85	73.85	...	73.85	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



## APPENDIX VI.

*Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Karauli State during the Period from 1st April 1905 to 31st October 1906.*

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.				REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.		Present year.		
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
	5,100	7,789	1,958	2,468	38	6 3	31	10 11	
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906.	...	5,092	...	1,111	...	...	21	13 1	
		14 0		1 6					
KARAULI STATE.									



[illegible]



## APPENDIX

*Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and*

[illegible]



*Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.						Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NO. OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	IMPRISON- MENT.			IMPRISON- MENT AND FINE.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.		
						Simple.			Rigorous.	Simple.				Rigorous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Forgery ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation with intent to cause breach of peace ...	...	3	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempting to commit any act which is an offence but is not enumerated therein ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Obstructing servant of the Raj in the discharge of his public function ...	...	1	1	1	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
Attempt to escape from law- ful custody ...	1	4	5	...	4	5	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	
Disobedience to a lawful order of the Court ...	...	11	11	9	10	20	15	...	5	...	...	9	1	15	
Entering into the Karauli Raj of a foreign chowkidar with- out a passport ...	...	1	1	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
Accidental or suspicious death	...	37	37	37	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Accidents ...	...	15	15	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suicide ...	...	14	14	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offence affecting public safety	...	3	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cases relating to maintenance	...	7	7	1	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cases relating to unclaimed property ...	...	84	84	118	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Being a vagabond ...	...	4	4	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buying or selling of children...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13	841	854	739	833	825	475	4	134	...	21	283	33	475	

## VII (a)—(concl.).

*Cases awaiting trial in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st March 1906.*

No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.												Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Imprisonment.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
339	..	..	21	52	7	22	31	13	9	3	1	..	..	11		



*Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			No. of Cases disposed of during the Past year.	No. of Cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of PERSONS SENTENCED.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Abetment ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Committing an affray ...	...	2	2	...	2	30	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Accepting illegal gratification by servant of the Raj ...	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False accusation ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making or using false weights or measures with evil intent.	...	2	2	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Peacock killing ... ..	...	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Gambling ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Cow killing ... ..	...	11	11	...	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Injuring or defiling any place of worship or religiously held sacred with intent to insult the religious feelings or to do wrong to any person ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Murder .. ..	1	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ... ..	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing death by negligence...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Attempt to commit suicide ...	1	12	13	...	12	11	6	2	...	...	...	4	...	6
Miscarriage ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or guardian with intention of wholly abandoning it ...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kidnapping ... ..	1	12	13	...	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abduction ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Assault or using Criminal Force ... ..	...	36	36	...	36	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grievous hurt ... ..	3	12	15	...	15	26	18	...	2	...	1	15	...	18
Simple hurt ... ..	...	82	82	...	82	65	21	...	...	...	1	20	...	21
Wrongful Confinement ...	...	4	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Theft ... ..	9	144	153	...	147	225	163	...	70	...	4	70	19	163

## VII (b).

*Cases awaiting trial in the Kāwāli State during the half year ending 31st October 1906.*

No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
61	..	..	11	21	4	29	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			No. of Cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of Cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of PERSONS SENTENCED.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Robbery ... ..	...	5	5	...	4	16	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	7
Extortion ... ..	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation ...	...	18	18	...	18	7	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Criminal breach of trust ...	2	14	16	...	15	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cheating ... ..	1	6	7	...	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount below Rs. 50 ... ..	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire and thereby causing damage of Rs. 50 and upwards ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House trespass ... ..	...	19	19	...	19	10	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Criminal house trespass with intent to commit theft ...	...	7	7	...	7	6	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	5
False charge ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to commit any act which is an offence, but is not enumerated therein ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Escape from lawful custody.	...	3	3	...	3	6	6	1	1	...	...	4	...	6
Disobedience to the lawful order of the Court... ..	1	10	11	...	10	7	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Accidental or suspicious death	...	21	21	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ... ..	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	1	12	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences effecting public safety	...	5	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases relating to maintenance	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases relating to unclaimed property ... ..	...	49	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrest under suspicion ...	...	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cases relating to failure to furnish security ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Taking security for keeping peace ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	21	553	574	...	550	509	305	3	89	0	13	179	21	305

## VII (b)—continued.

Cases awaiting trial in the Kurnauli State during the half-year ending 31st October 1906.

No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportations.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
191	2	..	13	28	8	33	11	10	2	..	..	3	..	8	

*Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Court in the Karauli State, for the period ending 31st October 1906.*

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# APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karauli State.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																							
	Number of Applications.	APPLICATIONS REJECTED.				SENTENCES.								PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.				REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.		PENDING.		REMARKS.
		Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
JUDICIAL COURTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
STATE COUNCIL.	10	11	14	11	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
JUDICIAL COURTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
STATE COUNCIL.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
JUDICIAL COURTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

# APPENDIX X.

*Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.*

Tribunal.	SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.										Average duration.					
	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value.					Value.					Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Suits re. Landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Ex parte.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Judicial Court.	1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.	14	2	215	161	229	163	227	159	2	4	13,457-5-6	15	139	7	85	72	2	2	...	40	16	10	93	12,117-4-3	1-41
		...	4	...	80	...	84	...	63	...	21	8,468-3-0	5	75	...	59	12	2	2	...	5	6	4	48	6,440-5-0	2-3
	1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906.																									

# APPENDIX XI.

Civil Court's Work.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of Opening Balance for present year.			APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
JUDICIAL COURT.	8	6	Rs. A. P. 994-6-9	253	139	19,598-8-9	261	145	20,592-15-6	255	134	Rs. A. P. 19,388-0-6	...	11	1,204-15-0	8	2	1		
	...	11	1,204-15-0	...	61	4,513-2-0	...	72	5,718-1-0	...	59	4,219-1-0	...	13	1,499-0-0	12	...	1		
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.																				
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906.																				



# APPENDIX XII.

## Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.		How Disposed of.								Average duration.		REMARKS.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions Reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases re-manded for retrial.		Cases com-promised and other-wise dis-posed of.			Past year.	Present year.	
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				Past year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
{ 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906. STATE COUNCIL.	3	6	3	14	6	20	4	7	2	13	104-6	1,536		3	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	Days, 37-26
	...	13	...	8	...	21	...	11	...	10	...	2,939		...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...		
{ 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906. JUDICIAL COURT.	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	81-0	6		2	2	...	1									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{ 1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906																										

# APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Confined in the Jail in the State during the period ending 31st October 1906.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	NO. OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.					
				Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KARAVULI STATE.	One	35	239	125	274	4659	5387	81	2,361	8 9	1259	One insane woman died during the year.
		81	160	...	241	...	9389	101	5,775	11 0	640	No death during this period.
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...												
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906 ...												

# APPENDIX XIV.

## Registration of Documents.

NAME OF STATE.	Nature of Documents Presented.												Documents regis- tered.		Value of Docu- ments.		Documents of which Registra- tion has been refused.		Documents re- maining unregis- tered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
	Documents pre- sented for regis- tration.		Mortgages.		Sale Deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KARAVULI STATE.	33	53	3	12	28	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	47	4,999	12,836	2	3	...	3
	...	25	...	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	5,473-8	...	11	...	1
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...																				
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906 ...																				

# APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration.

DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 ... ..	28	4,258 0 0	286 8 0	35	10,466 0 0	608 8 0	No separate Staff is kept for registration purposes and hence no expenditure was incurred by the State; the fees realized being the net profit.
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906 ... ..	...	.....	.....	19	5,473 8 0	89 0 0	

KARAVULI STATE

## APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Kurauiti State.*

NAME.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance at the close of the period.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...								
...								
1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906...	673 9 3	7,546 12 6	9,067 9 3	9,741 2 6	7,569 14 3	7,118 14 6	2,622 4 0	
...								
1st April 1906 to 31st October 1906 ...	2,622 5 0	.....	4,969 5 9	7,591 10 9	.....	5,437 3 0	2,154 7 9	
...								

KARAUITI STATE.

# APPENDIX XVII (a).

Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.

RAINGAUGE STATIONS IN THE STATE.	REMARKS.														
	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.
1. Saddar, Karauli ...	...	...	0.48	2.77	1.20	2.07	...	...	...	...	0.83	0.17	7.52	36.45	20.39
2. Machilpur ...	0.19	0.05	0.37	3.44	2.40	0.88	...	...	...	...	0.78	0.36	8.47	29.21	26.07
3. Mandrail ...	0.15	...	0.30	4.12	0.93	1.50	...	...	...	...	0.73	0.14	7.87	31.49	29.36
4. Sapotra ...	0.18	...	0.62	2.26	0.87	2.20	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.03	6.81	31.89	27.98
Total ...	0.52	0.05	1.77	12.59	5.40	6.65	...	...	...	...	2.99	0.70	30.67	129.04	109.80

APPENDIX XVII.—(b).  
Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State from April to October 1906.

RAINGAUGE STATIONS IN THE STATE.		April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
1.	Saddar, Karauli	...	...	2.46	5.49	0.78	7.92	...	16.65	7.52	25.23	The places from 5 to 8 were newly furnished with Rain-gauges in June 1906.
2.	Machilpur	...	0.04	3.37	4.28	0.49	9.96	...	18.14	8.47	23.96	
3.	Mandrail	...	...	2.20	5.30	2.10	6.31	...	15.91	7.87	25.20	
4.	Sapotra	...	0.20	3.11	5.09	0.87	10.37	0.06	19.70	6.81	25.12	
5.	Karapur	...	...	...	3.42	2.04	8.28	0.40	14.14	...	...	
6.	Madampur	...	...	...	2.92	1.79	10.78	...	15.49	...	...	
7.	Gurhal	...	...	...	...	1.50	6.59	...	8.09	...	...	
8.	Kurgaon	...	...	...	...	0.14	7.22	0.49	7.85	...	...	
Total		...	0.24	11.14	26.50	9.71	67.43	0.95	115.97	...	...	

## APPENDIX XVIII.

*Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains for the period ending the  
31st October 1906.*

ARTICLE.	During March 1905.		During March 1906.		During October 1906.		REMARKS.
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	
Wheat ... ..	14	11	9	1	11	12½	
Barley ... ..	21	9	11	...	18	3	
Rice, 1st quality ...	11	4	6	8	8	6½	
Rice, 2nd „ ...	11	8	6	14	9	11	
Juar ... ..	21	4	12	8	20	...	
Bajra ... ..	17	4	9	11	26	4½	
Kangni ... ..	18	12	9	11	28	6½	
Gram ... ..	16	4	10	10	13	9	
Arhar ... ..	25	4	...	...	...	...	
Dal Arhar ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...	
Dal Urad... ..	15	5	12	7	11	14	
Dal Mung ... ..	17	3	7	12	13	13	
Dal Masur ... ..	14	1	7	8	7	8	
Ghee ... ..	1	9	...	15	1	½	
Oil ... ..	3	12	1	12	2	4½	
Gur ... ..	6	4	6	12	5	12½	
Tobacco ... ..	3	7	5	...	3	12	



## APPENDIX XIX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the period from 1st April 1905  
to 31st October 1906.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Military Buildings	.....	48 10 6	48 10 6				
Civil „ ...	3,143 14 9	7,683 5 9	10,827 4 6				
Medical „ ...	.....	22 6 9	22 6 9				
Jail „ ...	.....	51 3 6	51 3 6				
Religious „ ...	.....	8 9 3	8 9 3				
Educational „ ...	.....	38 0 0	38 0 0				
Gardens „ ...	.....	196 1 6	196 1 6				
Miscellaneous „ ...	.....	12 7 0	12 7 0				
Communications ...	.....	1,504 0 9	1,504 0 9				
Irrigation ...	8,143 12 9	632 0 0	8,775 12 9				
Establishment ...	4,228 11 0	320 5 3	4,549 0 3				
Survey ...	60 8 6	.....	60 8 6				
Total ...	15,576 15 0	10,517 2 3	26,094 1 3				

# APPENDIX XX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State, during the period ending the 31st October 1906.*

District.	Period.	HORSES AND CATTLE.											Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colls and Mills.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.							
				Male.	Female.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Karauli State.	1st April 1905-31st October 1906.	18,763	20,088	1,006	11,662	422	400	117	1,593	50,683	9,715	1	50	561			





*Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Karauli State*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Revenue.—</b>				
1. LAND REVENUE.—				
(a) Land Revenue ... ..	3,10,000	84,634	.....	2,25,366
(b) Revenue from Istaurar lands ... ..	5,069	3,175	.....	1,894
(c) Bat Dharti ... ..	8,000	3,401	.....	4,599
(d) Arrears of land revenue...	11,000	5,739	.....	5,261
<b>Total 1.—Land Revenue...</b>	<b>3,34,069</b>	<b>96,949</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,37,120</b>
2. CESSSES.—				
(a) Patwari cess ... ..	6,000	1,892	.....	4,108
(b) Other cesses ... ..	1,600	1,061	.....	539
<b>Total 2.—Cesses ... ..</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,647</b>
3. TRIBUTES.—				
(a) Tribute from Jagirdars...	22,513	16,073	.....	6,640
(b) Dewani fees ... ..	502	492	.....	10

## DIX XXII.—A.

for Sambat 1962 (from 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906).

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<b>I. Palace.—</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. HIS HIGHNESS' HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.				
(a) Kitchen, Ward-robe, &c.	24,000	12,289	.....	11,711
(b) Tamol Khana ... ..	800	568	.....	232
(c) Purchases ... ..	1,000	2,312	1,312	.....
(d) Teohar (Festivals) ...	6,500	5,248	.....	1,252
(e) Beohar (Exchange of presents) ... ..	530	1,985	1,455	.....
(f) His Highness' retinue ...	2,000	845	.....	1,155
(g) Miscellaneous ... ..	5,268	3,353	.....	1,915
<b>Total 1.—H. H. Household ...</b>	<b>40,098</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>16,265</b>
2. Relatives ... ..	10,831	6,839	.....	3,992
3. Gunijan Khana ... ..	2,738	1,379	.....	1,379
4. Wrestlers ... ..	1,674	973	.....	701
5. Deorhi Khas ... ..	4,613	2,274	.....	2,339
6. Deorhi Zenani ... ..	12,125	9,448	.....	2,677
7. Palace lighting ... ..	2,600	573	.....	2,027
<b>Total I.—Palace ...</b>	<b>74,699</b>	<b>48,086</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>29,380</b>
<b>II. Political Department ...</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,374</b>
<b>III. Council—</b>				
1. Salaries ... ..	9,555	6,800	.....	2,755
2. Travelling allowance ...	.....	1,039	1,039	.....
3. Contingencies ... ..	420	1,031	611	.....
<b>Total III.—Council ...</b>	<b>9,975</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,755</b>
<b>IV. Revenue Administration.—</b>				
1. REVENUE OFFICE.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	2,112	1,250	.....	862
(b) Travelling allowance ...	200	180	.....	20
(c) Contingencies ... ..	200	180	.....	20
<b>Total 1.—Revenue ...</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>902</b>
2. TEHSILS.—				
(a) Tehsil including Settlement Establishment ...	11,007	5,306	.....	5,701
(b) Patwaris ... ..	4,537	2,184	.....	2,353
(c) Tehsilias (village Shehnas)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Lambardari Fees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total 2.—Tehsils ...</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8,054</b>

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Karauli State*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget.	Actuals.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(c) Fines for default of payment of tributes at proper times ... ..	1,000	739	.....	261
Total 3.—Tributes ...	24,015	17,304	.....	6,711
4. Gardens ... ..	3,200	130	.....	3,070
5. Salt compensation ... ..	5,695	5,695	.....	.....
6. NAZUL.—				
(a) Sale of land ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) House rent .. ..	1,300	972	.....	328
Total 6.—Nazul ... ..	1,300	972	.....	328
Total I.—Revenue ...	3,75,879	1,24,003	.....	2,51,867
II. Customs ... ..	90,000	53,811	.....	36,189
III. Forests.—				
(a) Grazing fees ... ..	7,000	3,990	.....	3,010
(b) Sale of bamboos and wood	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total III.—Forests ...	7,000	3,990	.....	3,010

DIX XXII A.—*contd.**for Sambat 1962 (from 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906).*

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. GARDENS.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	5,868	3,006	.....	2,862
(b) Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Feed of Cattle ... ..	5,012	3,523	.....	1,469
(d) Seed and Manure ... ..	800	268	.....	532
(e) Gardening implemen ts and tools ... ..	1,077	503	.....	574
Total 3, Gardens ...	12,757	7,320	.....	5,437
4. Salt Compensation to Jagirdars	695	659	.....	.....
Total IV.—Revenue ...	31,508	17,115	.....	14,393
V. Finance and Accounts.				
1. ACCOUNT OFFICE.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	3,162	1,927	.....	1,235
(b) Contingencies ... ..	390	390	.....	.....
Total 1.—Account Office ...	3,552	2,317	.....	1,235
2. TREASURY.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	1,540	770	.....	770
(b) Contingencies ... ..	100	1,892	1,792	.....
Total 2.—Treasury ...	1,640	2,662	1,792	770
Total V.—Finance and Accounts.	5,192	4,979	1,792	2,005
VI. Judicial.—				
1. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURT.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	3,661	1,815	.....	1,846
(b) Contingencies ... ..	200	196	.....	4
Total 1.—Civil ...	3,861	2,011	.....	1,850
2. Police ... ..	6,902	3,455	.....	3,447
3. JAIL.—				
1. Establishment ... ..	726	385	.....	341
2. Pay of Jail Guards ... ..	1,740	870	.....	870
3. Feed and clothing of prisoners ... ..	2,555	1,106	.....	1,449
4. Uniform of Jail Guard	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 3.—Jail ...	5,021	2,361	.....	2,660
Total VI.—Judicial ...	15,784	7,827	.....	7,957



*Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Karauli State*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget.	Annals.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
IV. Excise.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Liquor ... ..	2,275	1,559	.....	716
2. Hemp, drugs, &c. ... ..	1,350	991	.....	359
Total IV.—Excise ...	3,625	2,550	.....	1,075
V. Courts of Justice.—				
1. Stamps ... ..	6,000	3,770	.....	2,230
2. Court fees ... ..	1,000	1,089	89	.....
3. Process fees ... ..	800	63	.....	737
4. Fines, forfeitures, &c. ...	3,400	3,082	.....	318
5. Sale of unclaimed property	800	548	.....	254
Total V. Courts of Justice ...	12,000	8,552	.....	3,448
VI. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Kaila Daibi receipts ...	8,000	669	.....	7,331
2. Impressing weights ...	2,000	343	.....	1,657
3. Slaughter-house ... ..	180	90	.....	70
4. Pauchna Bridge toll ...	5,000	.....	.....	5,000

DIX XXII A.—*contd.*

for Sambat 1962 (from 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906).

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>VII. Customs.—</b>				
1. HEAD OFFICE.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	2,910	1,702	.....	1,208
(b) Contingencies ... ..	524	502	.....	22
Total 1.—Head Office ...	3,434	2,204	.....	1,230
2. CHOWKIS.—				
(a) Salary ... ..	4,242	2,118	.....	2,124
(b) Contingencies ... ..	353	143	.....	210
Total 2.—Chowkis ... ..	4,595	2,261	.....	2,334
Total VII.—Customs ... ..	8,029	4,465	.....	3,564
<b>VIII. Forests.—</b>				
1. Salary ... ..	2,503	1,288	.....	1,215
2. Travelling allowance ... ..	427	289	.....	130
3. Contingencies ... ..	100	211	111	.....
4. Feed of animals ... ..	415	307	.....	108
Total VIII.—Forests ... ..	3,445	2,095	111	1,461
<b>IX. P.W.D. (Kamthana).—</b>				
1. Head office ... ..	804	211	.....	593
2. Buildings ... ..	6,163	7,962	1,799	.....
3. Roads ... ..	.....	850	850	.....
4. Repairs to Irrigation Bunds	7,000	632	632	.....
Total IX.—P.W.D. ... ..	13,967	9,655	2,649	6,961
<b>X. Dispensaries.—</b>				
1. Establishment ... ..	6,184	4,084	.....	2,100
2. Purchase of Medicines ... ..	600	309	.....	291
3. Plague Epidemic ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Pay of Baidas and Hakims ...	1,311	614	.....	697
Total X.—Dispensary ... ..	8,095	5,007	.....	3,088
<b>XI. Education ... ..</b>	4,584	2,345	.....	2,239
<b>XII. Post Office ... ..</b>	500	203	.....	297
<b>XIII. Jamdar Khana.—</b>				
1. Salary ... ..	1,470	747	.....	723
2. Contingencies ... ..	96	10	.....	86
3. Farashes ... ..	1,044	546	.....	498
4. Palki Kahars ... ..	1,890	945	.....	945
5. Purchase of and repairs to furniture, &c. ... ..	3,900	2,489	.....	1,411
6. Mistri Khana ... ..	1,500	686	.....	814
Total XIII. ... ..	9,900	5,423	.....	4,477

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Karauli State*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget.	Actuals.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. SAVINGS.—				
6. Fines on Establishments ...	9,000	3,919	.....	5,081
7. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,000	9,444	6,444	.....
Total VI.—Miscellaneous	27,180	14,465	6,444	19,159
VII. Deposits... ..	.....	3,470	3,470	.....
VIII. Debt Account and Advances.—				
1. DEBT ACCOUNT.—				
(a) Loans ... ..	.....	99,099	99,099	.....
(b) Repayment of loans by Jagirdars, &c. ... ..	13,750	476	.....	13,274
(c) Interest on loans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1, Debt Account ...	13,750	99,575	99,099	13,274
2. ADVANCES.—				
(a) Taccavi advances ...	.....	2	2	.....
(b) Other advances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 2, Advances ...	.....	2	2	.....

DIX XXII A.—*contd.*

for Sambat 1962 (from 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906).

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>XIV. Army.—</b>				
1. Head Office ... ..	1,020	654	.....	366
2. REGULARS.—				
(a) Cavalry ... ..	24,318	12,408	.....	11,910
(b) Infantry ... ..	15,501	7,808	.....	7,993
(c) Band ... ..	1,591	796	.....	795
(d) Artillery ... ..	1,647	818	.....	829
Total 2.—Regulars ...	43,057	21,829	.....	21,228
3. IRREGULARS.—				
(a) Foot Risalas ... ..	25,842	12,422	.....	13,420
(b) Forts ... ..	22,901	12,580	.....	10,321
(c) Jamait Nathey Khan ...	1,200	613	.....	587
(d) Ism-i-Sola ... ..	1,300	578	.....	722
(e) Orderlies ... ..	3,595	1,829	.....	1,766
(f) Bankeys ... ..	1,080	555	.....	525
(g) Shamsheer Paltan ...	1,362	681	.....	681
(h) Khas Chauki ... ..	14,495	7,599	.....	6,896
(i) Pathans ... ..	15,011	7,853	.....	7,158
Total 3.—Irregulars ...	86,786	44,710	.....	42,076
4. Uniform ... ..	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
5. Gunpowder ... ..	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Total XIV.—Army ...	1,32,863	67,284	.....	65,579
<b>XV. Stables.—</b>				
1. BUGGI KHANA & HORSES.—				
(a) Establishment ... ..	7,383	3,499	.....	3,884
(b) Feed of horses ... ..	11,156	9,515	.....	1,641
(c) Purchase of and repairs to Saddles, &c. ... ..	3,970	2,163	.....	1,807
Total 1.—Buggi Khana ...	22,509	15,177	.....	7,332
2. Fil Khana ... ..	8,700	3,562	.....	5,138
3. Rath Khana ... ..	1,255	651	.....	604
4. Camels ... ..	2,785	1,632	.....	1,153
Total XV.—Stables ...	35,249	21,022	.....	14,227
<b>XVI. Shikargah.—</b>				
1. Establishment ... ..	3,521	1,664	.....	1,857
2. Feed of animals ... ..	2,259	939	.....	1,320
Total XVI.—Shikargah ...	5,780	2,603	.....	3,177

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Karauli State*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget.	Actuals.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total VIII.—Debt Accounts ...	13,750	99,577	99,101	13,274
Total Receipts ...	5,29,434	3,10,418	1,09,015	3,28,031
Opening Balance ...	.....	13,668	13,668	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,29,434	3,24,086	1,22,683	3,28,031

DIX XXII A.—*contd.**for Sambat 1962 (from 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906).*

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget for Sambat 1962.	Actuals for Sambat 1962.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. Bhandar Etabt. ...	1,036	663	.....	373
XVIII. Rewards ... ..	1,000	545	.....	455
XIX. Charity—				
1. Pun Arith ... ..	22,136	11,937	.....	10,199
2. Pundits ... ..	13,271	1,635	.....	1,636
3. Fort charity ... ..	3,218	2,591	.....	627
Total XIX.—Charity ...	28,625	16,163	.....	12,462
XX. Wikalats.... ..	4,500	3,986	.....	514
XXI. Pension and Gratuity...	3,953	1,943	.....	2,010
XXII. Guests ... ..	3,300	4,781	1,481	.....
XXIII. Miscellaneous.				
1. Cash payment in lieu of land transferred to the State...	838	664	.....	174
2. Panchayat ... ..	500	248	.....	252
3. Other Miscellaneous Items..	2,222	894	.....	1,328
Total XXIII.—Miscellaneous...	3,560	1,806	... ..	1,754
XXIV. Deposits. ... ..	.....	2,479	2,479	.....
XXV. Debt Accounts—				
1. LOANS.—				
(a) Repayment of loans ...	75,000	6,000	.....	69,000
(b) Loans to Jagirdars, &c....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Payment of five months' back pay and other out- standing accounts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Interest ... ..	25,000	.....	.....	25,000
Total 1.—Loans ...	1,00,000	6,000	.....	94,000
2. ADVANCES.—				
(a) Taccavi ... ..	.....	1,450	1,450	.....
(b) Other advances ... ..	.....	41,972	41,972	.....
Total 2.—Advances ...	.....	43,422	43,422	.....
Total XXV. ...	1,00,000	49,422	43,422	94,000
Total Expenditure ...	5,13,706	2,94,555	56,351	2,75,502
Closing Balance ... ..	15,728	29,531	13,803	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,29,434	3,24,086	70,154	2,75,502

## APPENDIX

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half-year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. Revenue—</b>				
1. Land Revenue ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Land Revenue ... ..	1,06,000	1,04,145	.....	1,855
(b) Revenue from Istamrar land ... ..	1,500	2,543	1,043	.....
(c) Bat Dharti ... ..	3,000	3,123	123	.....
(d) Arrears of Land Revenue	2,000	1,490	.....	510
<b>Total 1.—Land Revenue ...</b>	<b>1,12,500</b>	<b>1,11,301</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>2,365</b>
2. Cesses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Patwari cess ... ..	1,500	2,136	636	.....
(b) Other cesses ... ..	6,000	2,375	.....	3,625
<b>Total 2.—Cesses ...</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>3,625</b>
3. Tributes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Tribute from Jagirdars ...	5,000	15,458	10,458	.....
(b) Dewani fees ... ..	100	263	163	.....
(c) Fines for default of payment of tribute at proper times ... ..	200	854	654	.....
<b>Total 3.—Tributes ...</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>11,315</b>	<b>.....</b>

## XXII (b).

State for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I Palace—</b>				
1 His Highness' household Expenses .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Kitchen Wardrobe, &c. ...	12,000	13,728	1,728	.....
(b) Tamol Khana ... ..	300	367	67	.....
(c) Purchases ... ..	500	111	.....	389
(d) Teohar (festivals) ...	2,000	4,038	2,038	.....
(e) Beohar (exchange of presents) ... ..	500	107	.....	393
(f) His Highness' Retinue' ...	500	1,284	784	.....
(g) Miscellaneous ... ..	2,300	2,257	.....	43
Total 1.—H. H.'s Household ...	18,100	21,892	4,617	825
2. Relatives ... ..	5,300	4,056	.....	1,244
3. Gunijan Khana ... ..	800	783	.....	17
4. Wrestlers ... ..	600	690	90	.....
5. Deorhi Khas ... ..	1,900	1,919	19	.....
6. Deorhi Zenani ... ..	8,500	5,028	.....	3,472
7. Palace Lighting ... ..	1,200	1,261	61	.....
Total I.—Palace ...	36,400	35,629	4,787	5,558
<b>II. Political Department ...</b>	6,000	10,279	4,279	.....
<b>III. State Council—</b>				
1. Salaries ... ..	7,000	6,485	.....	515
2. Travelling allowance ...	100	46	.....	54
3. Contingencies ... ..	400	722	322	.....
Total III ...	7,500	7,253	322	569
<b>IV. Revenue Administration</b>				
1. Revenue Office— ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Salary ... ..	1,100	1,151	51	.....
(b) Travelling allowance ...	50	49	.....	1
(c) Contingenices ... ..	150	63	.....	87
Total 1 ...	1,300	1,263	51	88
2. Tahsils ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Tahsils, including Settlement Establishment ...	5,000	5,690	690	.....
(b) Patwaris ... ..	2,500	2,271	.....	229
(c) Tahsilias (Village Shehnas)	3,000	2,425	.....	575
(d) Lambardari fees ... ..	2,500	.....	.....	2,500
Total 2.—Tahsils ..	13,000	10,386	690	3,304



## Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...				
4. Gardens ... ..	800	2,554	1,754	.....
5. Salt compensation ... ..	5,700	5,695	.....	5
6. Nazul—				
(a) Sale of land ... ..	200	20	.....	180
(b) House Rent ... ..	600	743	143	.....
Total 6 Nazul ...	800	763	143	180
Total I.—Revenue ...	1,32,600	1,41,439	15,014	6,175
II. Customs ... ..	46,000	26,249	.....	19,751
III. Forests—	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Grazing fees ... ..	3,500	2,657	.....	843
(b) Sale of Bamboos and wood	2,500	379	.....	2,121
Total III.—Forests ...	6,000	3,036	.....	2,964

## XXII (b).—contd.

State for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Gardens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Salary ... ..	2,500	2,674	174	.....
(b) Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Feed of Cattle ... ..	2,060	1,579	.....	421
(d) Seed and Manure ... ..	300	455	155	.....
(e) Gardening Implements, &c. ... ..	200	323	123	.....
Total 3.—Gardens ... ..	5,000	4,831	452	421
4. Salt Compensation to Jagir- dars ... ..	700	695	.....	5
Total IV.—Revenue ... ..	20,000	17,375	1,193	3,818
V. Finance and Accounts—				
1. Account Office—				
(a) Salary ... ..	1,000	1,059	59	.....
(b) Contingencies ... ..	200	196	.....	4
Total 1 ... ..	1,200	1,255	59	4
2. Treasury—				
(a) Salary ... ..	800	740	.....	60
(b) Contingencies ... ..	100	33	.....	67
Total 2 ... ..	900	773	.....	127
Total V ... ..	2,100	2,028	59	131
VI. Judicial—				
1. Civil and Criminal Court—				
(a) Salary ... ..	1,800	1,820	20	.....
(b) Contingencies ... ..	100	61	.....	39
Total 1 ... ..	1,900	1,881	20	39
2. Police ... ..	7,000	6,135	.....	865
3. Jail—				
(a) Establishment ... ..	375	414	39	.....
(b) Pay of Jail Guard ... ..	875	868	.....	7
(c) Feed and Clothing of pri- soners ... ..	1,250	1,800	550	.....
(d) Uniforms of Jail Guard ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 3.—Jail ... ..	2,500	2,082	589	7
Total VI.—Judicial ... ..	11,400	11,098	609	911

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...				
IV. Excise—				
1. Liquor ... ..	1,100	597	.....	503
2. Hemp, drugs, &c. ... ..	700	879	179	.....
Total IV.—Excise ...	1,800	1,476	179	503
V. Court of Justice—				
1. Stamps ... ..	3,000	1,937	.....	1,063
2. Court Fees ... ..	400	374	.....	26
3. Process Fees ... ..	500	60	.....	440
4. Fines, forfeitures, &c. ...	1,700	1,470	.....	230
5. Sale of unclaimed property...	400	747	347	.....
Total V ...	6,000	4,588	347	1,759
VI. Miscellaneous—				
1. Kaila Debi Receipts ...	.....	407	407	.....
2. Impressing weights ...	500	20	.....	480
3. Slaughter House ... ..	100	165	65	.....
Carried over ...	600	592	472	480

XXII (b).—*contd.*

State for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>VII. Customs—</b>				
1. Head Office—				
(a) Salary ... ..	1,500	1,560	60	.....
(b) Contingencies ... ..	400	239	.....	161
Total 1 ... ..	1,900	1,799	60	161
2. Chowkis—				
(a) Salary ... ..	2,100	2,205	105	.....
(b) Contingencies ... ..	200	154	.....	46
Total 2 ... ..	2,300	2,359	105	46
Total VII.—Customs ... ..	4,200	4,158	165	207
<b>VIII. Forests—</b>				
1. Salary ... ..	1,600	1,136	.....	464
2. Travelling Allowance ... ..	300	168	.....	132
3. Contingencies ... ..	50	64	14	.....
4. Feed of Animals ... ..	250	490	240	.....
Total VIII.—Forests ... ..	2,200	1,858	254	596
<b>IX. P. W. D. (Kamthana)—</b>				
1. Buildings—				
(a) Head Office ... ..	400	308	.....	92
(b) Buildings ... ..	3,600	3,455	.....	145
(c) Roads ... ..	500	603	103	.....
(d) Repairs to Irrigation Bunds ... ..	2,000	389	.....	1,611
Total 1 ... ..	6,500	4,755	103	1,848
2. P. W. D., Irrigation and Communication—				
(a) Establishment ... ..	.....	3,818	3,818	.....
(b) Original Works Irrigation ... ..	.....	7,599	7,599	.....
(c) Repairs       "       " ... ..	.....	156	156	.....
(d) Original Works, Roads ... ..	.....	51	51	.....
(e) Repairs       "       " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(f) Surveys ... ..	.....	60	60	.....
Total 2 ... ..	.....	11,684	11,684	.....
Total IX.—P. W. D. ... ..	6,500	16,439	11,787	1,848
<b>X. Dispensaries—</b>				
1. Establishment ... ..	2,000	2,990	990	.....
2. Purchase of Medicines ... ..	1,000	786	.....	214
3. Plague Epidemic ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Pay of Hakims and Baidis ... ..	600	557	.....	43
Total X ... ..	3,600	4,333	990	257

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli*

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...	600	592	472	480
1. Panchna Bridge Toll ...	2,000	4,704	2,704	.....
5. Savings ... ..	400	1,561	1,161	.....
6. Fines on Establishments ...	3,500	8,955	5,455	.....
7. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,000	8,945	6,945	.....
Total VI.—Miscellaneous ...	8,500	24,757	16,737	480
VII. Deposits ... ..	10,000	3,771	.....	6,229
VIII. Debt account and Ad- vances—				
1. Debt account—				
(a) Loans ... ..	1,52,000	1,83,552	31,552	.....
(b) Repayment of loans by Jagirdars, &c. ... ..	7,000	7,500	500	.....
(c) Interest on loans ... ..	500	657	157	.....
Total I.—Debt Account ...	1,59,500	1,91,709	32,209	.....
2. Advances—				
(a) Taccavi advances ... ..	8,000	30,738	22,738	.....
(b) Other advances ... ..	30,000	73,842	43,842	.....
Total 2.—Advances ... ..	38,000	1,04,580	66,580	.....

XXII (b).—*contd.*

State for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI. Education ... ..	2,000	2,396	396	.....
XII. Post Offices ... ..	300	308	8	.....
XIII. Jamdar Khana—				
1. Salary ... ..	600	678	78	.....
2. Contingencies ... ..	50	.....	.....	50
3. Farrashes ... ..	500	576	76	.....
4. Palki Kahars ... ..	850	911	61	.....
5. Purchase of and Repairs to Furniture, &c ... ..	2,000	1,946	.....	54
6. Mistri Khana ... ..	700	886	186	.....
Total XIII.—Jamdar Khana ...	4,700	4,997	401	104
XIV. Army—				
1. Head Office ... ..	500	508	8	.....
2. Regulars—				
(a) Cavalry ... ..	10,000	9,577	.....	423
(b) Infantry ... ..	6,200	6,048	.....	152
(c) Band ... ..	800	793	.....	7
(d) Artillery ... ..	700	686	.....	14
Total 2 ... ..	17,700	17,104	.....	596
3. Irregulars—				
(a) Foot Risalas ... ..	7,500	6,415	.....	1,085
(b) Fords ... ..	8,100	6,765	.....	1,335
(c) Jamait Nathey Khan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Ismi Sola ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) Orderlies ... ..	1,400	1,418	18	.....
(f) Bankeys ... ..	500	472	.....	28
(g) Shamsher Paltan ... ..	500	558	58	.....
(h) Khas Chowki ... ..	5,200	4,820	.....	380
(i) Pathans ... ..	6,000	5,921	.....	79
Total 3 ... ..	29,200	26,369	76	2,907
4. Uniform ... ..	500	47	.....	453
Total XIV.—Army ... ..	47,900	44,028	84	3,956
XV. Stables—				
1. Baggikhana and Horses—				
(a) Establishment ... ..	4,000	4,017	17	.....
(b) Feed of Horses ... ..	9,000	7,485	.....	1,515
(c) Purchase of and repair to carriages, saddles, &c. ... ..	2,500	1,543	.....	957
Total 1 ... ..	15,500	13,045	17	2,472
2. Fil Khana ... ..	3,000	3,127	127	.....
3. Rath Khana ... ..	700	602	.....	98
4. Camels ... ..	1,800	1,521	.....	279
Total XV. ... ..	21,000	18,295	144	2,849

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli*

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half-year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Total VIII.—Debt Acct. ...	1,97,500	2,96,289	98,789	.....
Total Receipts ...	4,08,400	5,01,605	1,31,066	37,861
Opening Balance ..	20,900	29,531	8,631	.....
Deficit ... ..	27,300	.....	.....	27,300
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,56,600	5,31,136	1,39,697	65,161

XXII (b).—*contd.*

State for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Budget estimate for the half-year ending the 31st October 1906.	Actuals for the half- year ending 31st October 1906.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<b>XVI. Shikargah—</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment ... ..	1,700	1,684	.....	16
2. Feed of Animals ... ..	900	1,118	218	.....
Total XVI ... ..	2,600	2,802	218	16
<b>XVII. Bhandar Establishment</b>	500	489	.....	11
<b>XVIII. Rewards</b> ... ..	500	254	.....	246
<b>XIX. Charity—</b>				
1. Pun Arath ... ..	9,000	11,179	2,179	.....
2. Pandits ... ..	1,300	1,465	165	.....
3. Fort Charity ... ..	1,700	1,065	.....	635
Total XIX ... ..	12,000	13,709	2,344	635
<b>XX. Vikalats</b> ... ..	1,000	840	.....	160
<b>XXI. Pension and Gratuity</b> ...	8,000	5,065	.....	2,935
<b>XXII. Guests</b> ... ..	500	1,494	994	.....
<b>XXIII. Miscellaneous—</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Cash payment in lieu of land transferred to the State...	200	.....	.....	200
2. Panchayat ... ..	200	108	.....	92
3. Other Misc. Items ... ..	300	968	668	.....
Total XXIII ... ..	700	1,076	668	292
<b>XXIV. Deposits</b> ... ..	10,000	3,119	.....	6,881
<b>XXV. Debt Accounts—</b>				
1. Loans—				
(a) Repayment of Loans ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Loans to Jagirdars, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Payment of 5 months pay and other outstanding Accounts ... ..	1,65,000	1,92,497	27,497	.....
(d) Interest ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1—Loans ... ..	1,65,000	1,92,497	27,497	.....
2. Advances—				
(a) Taceavi ... ..	50,000	15,414	.....	34,586
(b) Other advances ... ..	30,000	48,023	18,023	.....
Total 2 ... ..	80,000	63,437	18,023	34,586
Total XXV. ... ..	2,45,000	2,55,934	45,520	34,586
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ... ..	4,56,600	4,65,256	75,222	66,566
<b>Closing Balance</b> ... ..	.....	65,880	65,880	.....
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	4,56,600	5,31,136	1,41,102	66,566



# APPENDIX XXIII. (c).

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karauli States during the year covering the period from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.*

DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					EXPENDITURE.			Daily average.	SURGICAL OPERATION.		REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	A.	P.	Major.		Minor.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	
Sadar Dispensary	12,267	81	54	9	10	8	1,872	12	4	100.91	43	1,083		
Jail	..	37	33	...	...	4	36	0	0	1.68	1	4		
Female	2,978	41	32	5	...	4	735	3	11	29.10	2	133		
Machilpur	1,529	21	18	...	1	2	891	13	9	15.97	...	75		
Mandraill...	3,308	18	8	6	1	3	835	14	4	23.48	4	125		
Sapotra	4,423	15	7	2	...	6	788	11	3	53.24	11	258		

# APPENDIX XXIII. (b).

Statement of Medical Relief offered in the Kururuli State during the year covering the period from 1st April to 31st October 1906 (7 months).

DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-PATIENTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Daily average.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS.		REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	A.	P.		Major.	Minor.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12
Sadar Dispensary ...	9,883	42	29	2	9	2	799	3	11	123.48	16	790	
Jail ...	...	70	65	...	1	4	21	0	0	3.52	...	3	
Female ...	1,867	24	21	...	2	1	182	2	1	1.66	2	91	
Machilpur ...	1,777	12	2	6	2	2	501	6	4	15.87	2	93	
Mandrail ...	3,342	13	6	3	3	1	377	14	10	5.75	1	116	
Sapotra ...	2,859	7	4	1	...	2	385	5	11	2.71	2	116	

# APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State for the period from 1st April 1905 to 31st October 1906.

NAME OF STATE.	1	KARAVULI STATE.												REMARKS.
		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
{ For the year ending 31st March 1906 ... .. For 7 months ending 31st October 1906 ... ..	1,56,786	2,435	1,878	...	557	2,319	1,985	...	934	15.53	11.97	14.15	8.83	12.08
		...	800	...	...	...	1,988	...	...	...	5.10	...		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
														15

# APPENDIX XXV.

*Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Karauli State.*

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on roll.		Daily Average Attendance.		Expenditure.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		High School 1 ...		For the year ending 31st March 1906.						
7	7	Primary Branch Schools, 5	526	581	227-29	238-51	3,539-7-9	...	529-4-6	
		Girls' School, 1 ...	561	530	280-15	317-68	1,764-2-0	...	470-12-0	
				For the half year ending 31st October 1906.						

